

THE

# NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE

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The list of contributors to the NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE includes nearly every United States citizen whose name has become identified with Arctic exploration, the Bering Sea controversy, the Alaska and Venezuela boundary disputes, or the new commercial and political questions arising from the acquisition of the Philippines.

The following articles will appear in the Magazine within the next few months:

"The Road to Bolivia," by Hon. Wm. H. Curtis.

"The Growth of Germany," by Professor J. L. Ewell of Howard University.

"The Association of the West," by P. H. Newell, Hydrographer, U. S. Geological Survey.

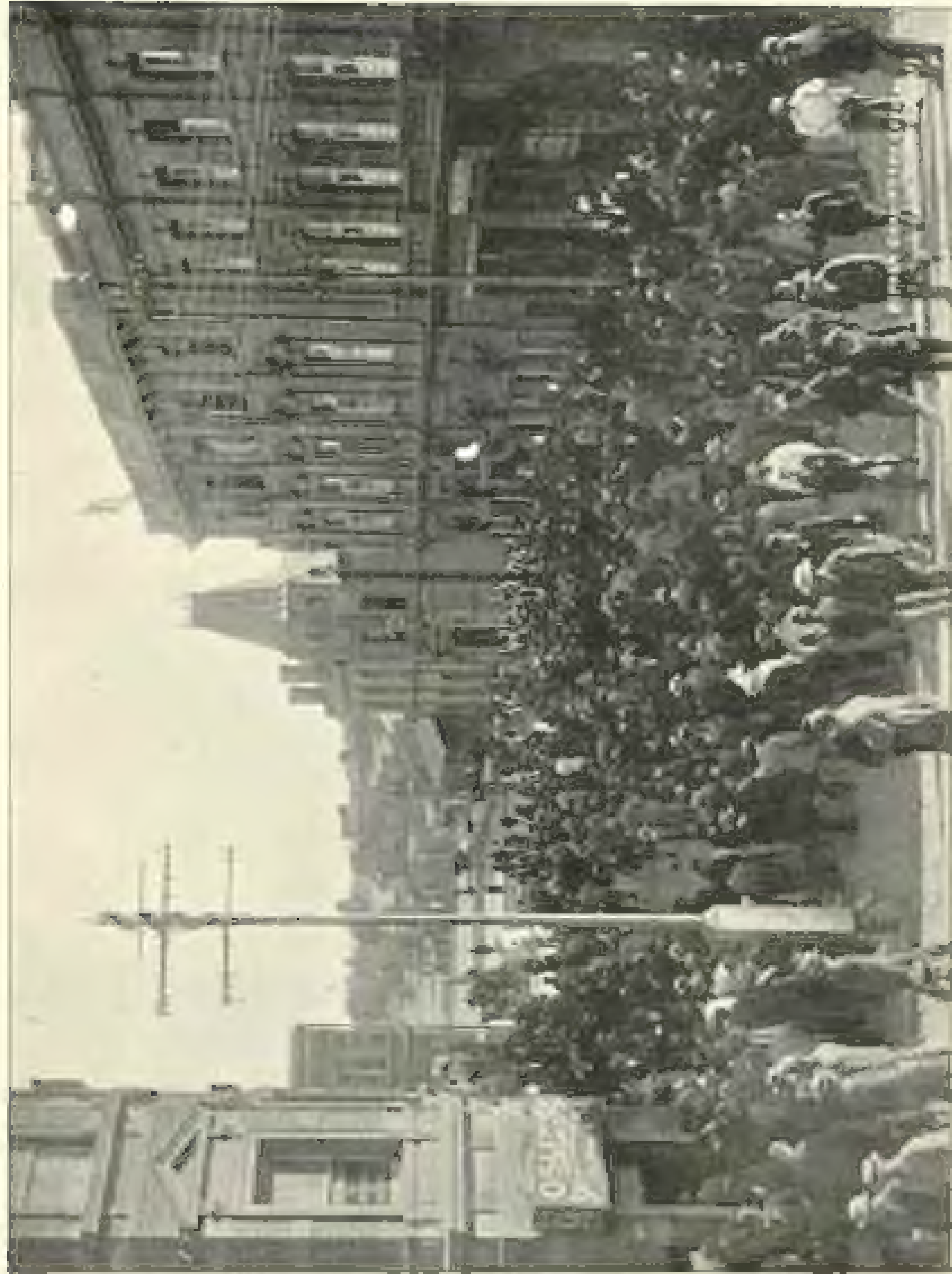
"The Growth of England," by Dr. Edwin D. Mead, Editor of the *New England Magazine*.

"The Colonial Expansion of France," by Professor Jean C. Brery of Yassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York.

"The Native Tribes of Patagonia," by Mr. J. K. Hatcher of the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

"Explorations on the Yangtze-Kiang, China," by Mr. Wm. Bernley Parsons, C. E., surveyor of the railway route through the Yangtze-Kiang Valley.





STREET SCENE IN JOHANNESBURG

THE

# NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE

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NO. 9

## THE GROWTH OF RUSSIA

By EDWIN A. GOODEMAN,

*Professor of Modern Governments and their Administration in Ashland College*

Russia in history and character is the product of geographic environment. Nowhere, not even in Greece or Spain, have physical causes been more powerful in determining the political and religious ideas of a people and in shaping that people's destiny. Slow working through the space of over a thousand years, these causes have evolved the Russian as he is and created the Russian Empire as we behold it today.

Of all European countries Russia is the furthest away. It is separate from us not only by leagues of territorial distance, but by the more repellent distance of language and race. The theory of government which it has developed is the direct opposite of our own. The Christianity to which it clings with unsurpassed devotion is neither Protestant nor Catholic. Its Eastern orthodoxy is a wall of separation from rather than a bond of union to the West. Russia stands in immense isolation apart from all the rest of the European continent, and yet its most commanding and stately figure.

### PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Physical geography by an irregular north and south line divides Europe into two nearly equal but most dissimilar portions. In the western portion is seen every possible diversity of outline and surface. Enormous peninsulas thrust out from it into the sea and enormous gulfs and bays project themselves into the land. The limitless variety of the mountains, rivers, islands, and plains is mirrored in the limitless variety of the human groups which dwell upon them.

To all this eastern Europe presents a marvelous contrast. Whatever western Europe is, that eastern Europe is not. A prodigious plain, more than two thousand miles in length and almost a thousand miles in breadth, stretches southward from the flat shores of the Arctic Ocean. Hemming it in as boundaries and marking its extent are, on the northwest, the Valdai Hills and the granite cliffs of Finland; on the southwest, the Carpathians; on the south, the lofty spurs of the Crimea and of the Caucasus; on the east, the Ural Mountains. This outlined immensity between its mountain limits is an area of almost two million square miles. This area is uniform and monotonous. Except at the extreme west north and east, nowhere does the surface of the ground attain an elevation of 1,000 feet. Not a single range of lofty hills, not a single lonely peak breaks the universal sameness. The rivers, tortuous and creeping, seem doubtful in which direction to find their channels. The Volga through its 2,400 miles of wandering has an average fall of only four inches to the mile. The geologic strata are horizontal. Rarely does a boulder or rock emerge above the surface of the ground. Even the winds are seldom stiff. Either they blow with icy coldness in un hindered sweep from the Arctic Ocean or come with the hot breath of the sands from the south and the deserts of Turkestan.

Degrees of latitude do not affect the essential territorial unity; neither do the four so-called agricultural zones which, rarely parallel to each other, occupy the entire area. By far the eastern is the forest zone or forest region, with an extent of 1,400,000 square miles. League after league, it stretches northward—somber, awful, infinite—broken here and there by wide, open tracts, and yet seemingly continuous until it ends amid polar marshes which never thaw. It is bounded on the south by the zone of black earth. Without artificial stimulant, there the exhaustless soil yields harvests as abundant as in the days when half of Europe was dependent upon it for food. It covers an area equal to the combined territory of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, and is prolonged beyond the Ural and Caucasus into western Asia. Next comes the region of the steppe, where a forest or a tree is rare, but where the tall grass and reeds shoot up often seven or eight feet high. All of this territory is capable of cultivation. It equals in extent Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, and Mississippi combined. Last of all are the indescribable, shapeless tracts along the southern mouths of the rivers. These form the so-called barren steppes, which no industry or art of



man can reclaim. Though resembling in no other respect those splendid States of the American Union—Georgia, Alabama, and Florida—it almost exactly coincides with them in area. The general aspect of the steppe is Asiatic rather than European.

No natural divisions anywhere intersect these zones to allow the creation of joining local interests into separate states. The difference between them is in agricultural capability. They bear no other landmarks than the funeral mounds of a bygone age, which, laboriously constructed, dot their face. Over limitless forest and limitless steppe hovers a uniformity as limitless as the limitless variety of western Europe. In the upheaval and turmoil which preceded and followed the fall of the Roman empire, barbarian hosts of various lineage chased each other all over that prodigious plain which we call Russia today. Its predominant physical features were then the same as now. But upon the tumultuous, receding masses of humanity they produced impressions no more permanent than did the clouds. In time the tribal movements diminished and almost ceased. Most of the tribes that thrived, died, and crumpled settled in fixed habitations. The boundaries of their nascent states were vague and shifting, but they now possessed a recognized center from which to act and around which to grow.

#### THE SLAVS, THE FINNS, AND THE TARTARS

Thus in the western portion of the plain a large body of Slavs established their definite home. Of Indo-European or Aryan stock, they were the distant kinsmen of the Teutons, the Celts, and Greeks—Latins, who had paraded out among themselves the central, western, and southern portions of Europe. By far the larger part of the plain remained under the control of various Turanian or Tartar-Mongolian tribes. They may be included under the general names of Tartars and Finns. The Finns held all the sparsely inhabited country between the Baltic Sea, the Arctic Ocean, and the Urals. South of them, as far as the shores of the Black Sea, were found mixed tribes of Finns and Tartars. Northwest and north of the Caspian Sea were Tartars and Turks. Finns and Tartars were descended from a common original stock and were kindred to the ancestors of the Magyars or Hungarians and of the Ottoman Turks. The word Russian or Russia was then unknown. But all the history since of an empire—expanding like the tree of Holy Writ, which overspread the earth—



is but the later history of those Slavic bands, planted in the plain and confronted throughout its larger part by the children of the East.

#### THE BEGINNING OF NATIONAL EXISTENCE

History has no drearier, more depressing page than that wherein is written the story of Russia from the tenth to the fifteenth century. Disastrous as were the intermittent foreign wars, still more destructive was the internecine strife in which cities and districts and principalities constantly engaged.



None the less we who look back to those times along the unrolled panorama of a thousand years can trace the energizing, mighty forces which even then were shaping the Slavic nature and the Slavic Empire like plastic clay. A nation is never born except in anguish. The pioneer period of national existence may always be traced, like the march of Washington's army through the snows of New Jersey, by the stains left from bleeding feet. Amidst dissension and fratricidal strife the sense of possible national life was quickening and the goal of national existence was being slowly approached. It was much that the strength of the Vikings had been broken; that more than one attack from Lithuanians had been repelled; that on the banks of the Neva Alexander Nevski had won over the Swedes a decisive victory, which the Russian church commemorates with hymns and thanksgiving annually to this day.

Of momentous consequence was the fact that their newly embraced Christianity had come from Constantinople and not from Rome. The other leaders of the Slavic race, the Bohemians and the Poles, had been converted by apostles whose spiritual head was the Pontiff upon the Tiber. The Russian church had found its father in the Patriarch upon the Bosphorus, and its brethren in the adherents of the Eastern Orthodox faith. In coming years, when religion and politics were to be strangely blended, Russia, because of that early and unbroken bond, would be of necessity the sympathetic champion of her coreligionists throughout the East.

But it was most of all under the blows of the Mongol invasions that Russia found her need of union and was hammered into shape. Against the resistless might of overwhelming numbers, the courage and desperate resistance of the Slavs were of no avail. During two hundred and thirty-seven years Mongol conquerors racked the land with their merciless rule. One-half of the country was occupied by their hordes. A portion of the other half was left to the inhabitants, who paid heavy tribute and who, princes and people, acknowledged themselves the humble vassals of the Khan. Poland, favored by the Mongol conquerors, seized the southwestern portion of the plain. Thus Poland was enabled to span Europe from the Baltic to the Black Sea; but her gains were destined to bear bitter fruit. Born from it was that traditional Russian hatred for Poland and all things Polish which future wars were to perpetuate, but could not intensify.

Yet, crushed and tattered, the nation was taking definite form. In the twelfth century a prince, pursuing a defeated rival, had laid

on a pretty elevation which overlooked the River Moskva. The spot pleased his eye. He built there a church and village. Both long remained in almost forgotten obscurity. But the later chroniclers embellish that foundation with as many romantic legends as the Roman writers threw around the building of Rome. The church has since become the Kremlin, unequalled and gorgeous combination of monastery, cathedral, palace, fortress, and imperial mausoleum. The village, taking its name from the river, grew into the metropolis and capital which the Russian peasants with mingled veneration and truth call the "Holy Mother Moscow."

It would be a congenial task to trace how waves of resistance to the Mongols, of conquest over hostile and rival towns, and of widening political influence radiated from this center. It was shown, as M. Rambaud eloquently says, that "the Slavic soul had been confined, not depressed or enslaved, by the Tartar terror, and was only hiding its time." Strenuousness, suppleness, and heroism were reasonably combined in the princes of Moscow. Dimitri of Moscow, by a victory over the Mongols upon the Don, proved that the dreaded foreign oppressors were not invincible. Though the Mongol yoke was shortly riveted again, none the less the eyes of the people grew accustomed to looking upon Moscow as their future deliverer. At last it was from Moscow that their deliverance proceeded. On the lips of foreigners Muscovy and Muscovite became the term to denote the entire country and its inhabitants. Even today an Ottoman Turk always speaks of a Russian as a Moscov.

Meanwhile Constantinople and the Byzantine Empire had fallen before the arms of Sultan Mohammed II, the conqueror. The heiress to the shattered empire was the Princess Sophia. When, in 1472, she wedded Ivan III, Grand Duke of Moscow, she brought to him as her imperial dowry her claim to the Byzantine throne. Her husband assumed the title of Czar and adopted as his coat of arms the double-headed eagle of Constantinople. Wherever the Russian escutcheon is now displayed, enwrapped in the ermine and surmounted by the jeweled crown, it is a reminder not only of that historic marriage, but of the definite hope and aspiration of the czars.

In 1598 the Czar Feodor died, and with him the royal house of Russia became extinct. The heir to the throne, the boy Dimitri, had five years before preceded him to the tomb. A crowd of impostors arose, each claiming to be the dead prince. Each pretender drew after him a host of armed partisans, and Russia was given over



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land. So many people have possessed or now possess these islands jointly with the Russian State. There was the difference between Peter and Charles XII of Sweden. Charles XII was a tyrant in a drama. Peter was a real man that could do everything and overcome. Before he was shot, the Russian people had been subjected to an enormous war against the West. The loss of a great deal of money that he had given of his life. It is the decisive field of the war, Sweden received a blow from which she has never recovered. Peter, having lost among the Russians and the friends of the North, the very idea of the loss of that victory and of his people. So it was courage. He captured Moscow without any great risk as yet. With its great Russian soldiers. The city of war, but for the first time in the history of Russia it was.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN

The forest and expansion from the death of the forest have not to the present year can be shown more clearly by the map than by any description or words. The whole island has been a forest and some of the trees are now old. The trees are now on an average about 100 years old. The forest is from the Arctic to the Indian Ocean and the forest is now a forest and the forest is now a forest.

in her excessive visit Russia passed on toward the Pacific Ocean, and, coming the acquisition of Siberia. Whatever can be done, however, to the left bank of the Amur, the right bank of said river, which peacefully yielded by her to Russia in 1858, yet Arthur, in the day of the late war, were just as peace on earth, by the end to give her 1857 for a territorial term of 10,000,000 years.

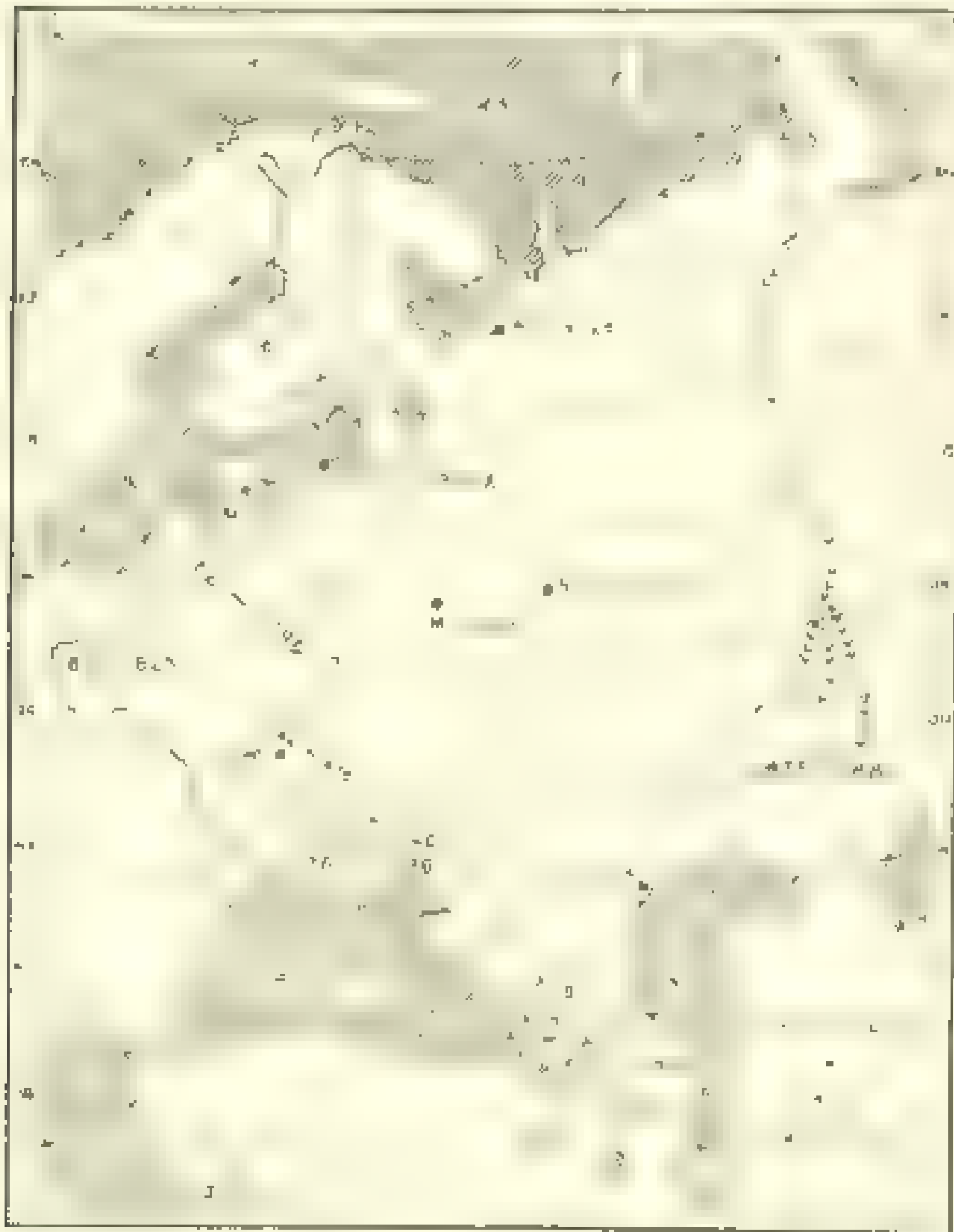
such, there would also be a *factor* in the *price* that appears to have been imposed by the vast, easy-to-identify nature of the new industry, as shown in the short *“savings”* found across the *“top”* of the industry. Where it has also put the rest of the industry very *“close”* to the *“top”* of the exceptional *“trend”* of a *“new”* region, the *“cost”* of the *“new”* *“top”* is *“new”*, but *“not”* in the *“old”*.

[illegible]

It is true that the assumptions of the policy by George Johnson, that a twentieth century, over the past century, has been a continuous march towards better living standards have not been completely proved. The gap between the developed and the undeveloped has widened since 1945. Yet, though there is little

### THE GROWTH OF LIES

at least not a generation ago did a horse-drawn log-pole man, equipped with iron horses in place of a team, pull out a log a good deal of the work he did in the woods, but now he can do only as much with his iron horses as a man could do with his. Though you are acquainted with her and her contentment with her lot, she is nevertheless an integral part of her life. The horse, the ox, the









gain was to the conventional procedure, even if a 102 means what

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The forest of canals ably to preserve the position which we occupy to Russia, a nation that, despite the religious and racial differences, is also politically part of the eastern Orthodox Church. For the sake of West she was herself drawn into the Russian Empire. West she suffered, having not a national identity, and she has not yet found one. Western Europe, even Russia, has never experienced such horror and terror at the hands of a nation. History records, in Africa, no more a nation, as a time. When it got to Libya, or to the east, or to the west,

It is now well known that the Indian Government has been placed in a position of extreme weakness, and it is feared that the Government will not be able to maintain its position in the future. The Government has been unable to maintain its position in the future, and it is feared that the Government will not be able to maintain its position in the future.

On the other hand, people had no idea of the basic meaning of the word "Maoism" and it was not until the 1960s that the word "Maoism" was widely used in the Chinese Communist Party. In the 1970s, the word "Maoism" was widely used in the Chinese Communist Party.

most potent war of men since the American Revolution for the  
channel, a true mark of its power. There is a force of nature in  
the island in its waters to be found in the most of its history. It is a  
to the world's great water power. The power of the island is a  
the war of 1812-1814. The power of the island is a  
the war of 1812-1814. The power of the island is a  
the war of 1812-1814. The power of the island is a

Most of the water in the ground comes from surface water bodies. However, in the mountainous regions of the interior, where there is no surface water, the water in the ground is derived from the precipitation that falls on the mountains. The water in the ground is also derived from the precipitation that falls on the mountains. The water in the ground is also derived from the precipitation that falls on the mountains.

#### THE GROUNDWATER OF ALASKA

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## TANK OPERATIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA

by MAJOR W. A. SIMPSON,

*Colonel & Major General and Chief of the Military Information Bureau, I. A. C. S. Department*

In all military operations the character of the terrain exercises a very important influence. All good generals have understood and utilized this fact. A knowledge of the geographical character of the country is necessary to an understanding of a campaign.

It extends generally in a northeasterly and south westerly direction, ending abruptly at the coast line of the Indian Ocean and at an average elevation from that of sea level 2000 to 3000 feet. Along the Indian Ocean there is a belt of low land. Going inland the ground rises in a series of regular terraces, the highest of which is reached at the crest of the Drakensberg, some of whose peaks are over 10,000 feet high.

Free State forms the principal part. In this respect the Drakensberg Range is comparable to the Rocky Mountains, but around rising gradually from the west.

In the southern part of the South African Republic, east and west, the Witwatersrand forms the principal feature.

The rivers to the north flow into the Limpopo, which is the northern boundary of the South African Republic, while those to the south flow into the Vaal.

Although it has been stated that the ground rises from the Indian Ocean in a series of terraces it is not intended to convey the idea that these terraces are level. The term terrace is used simply to convey the idea of a belt of nearly uniform average elevation. As a rule the

east of the mountains, but it is all that is necessary for us to consider is very much broken. There are many streams which, rising

the Drakensberg, how lower the plateau seems. As they fall to the level of foot to a mile and very so at very small distance, they are uniformly characterised by many waterfalls and rapids. The country is hemmed with rivers, which grow narrower and narrower as one is steep of as the mountains are approached. There are many fine sandstone cliffs and steeply sloping cliffs in the form of ridges whose slopes are commonly steep and snow-covered in winters.

In the mountains, which is lowest, on its western border, the country generally appears level but hills rise abruptly from the plain, with slopes in many cases so steep and rough that it is often difficult to get up them even when the hills are undisturbed.

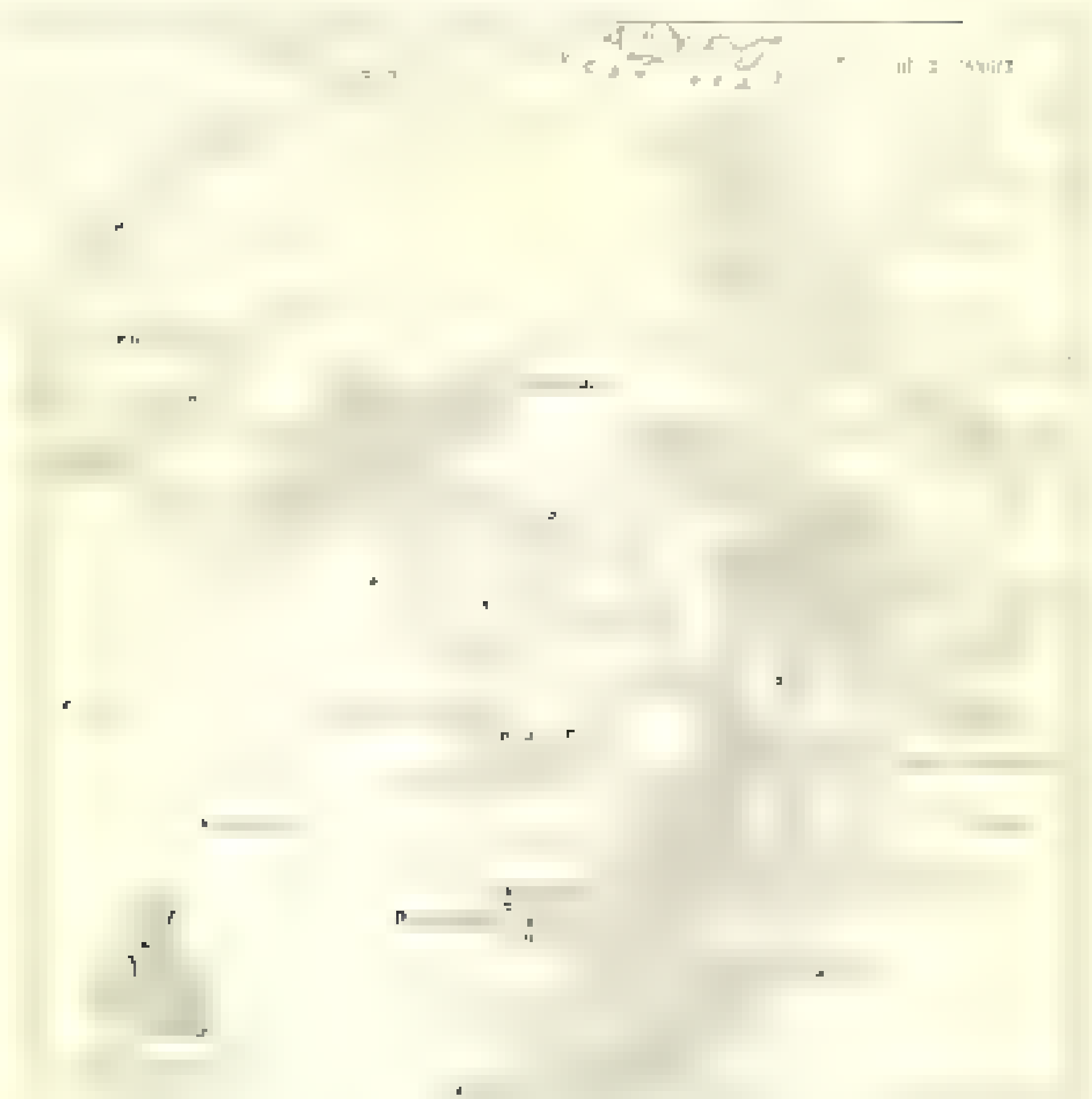
The rivers, after heavy rains, become swollen and in the dry season have but little water and at times disappear. They generally run through the country, but the level of the country, and they take them, if it is to be seen. They are useless for purposes of navigation and merely serve as obstacles.

The rainfall is more plentiful than in the Cape Colony and as the Drakensberg cuts off the mountains, it is true to do so. The rainfall is about 40 inches. The average yearly rainfall at De Aar is over 40 inches. While at Bloemfontein it is only 30 inches. The rainy season is in the summer, which corresponds to the winter in the Cape Colony.

The South African Republic and the Orange Free State are very sparsely settled and the principal occupation is cattle-ranching. In the rainy season grazing is good on the level land but in dry seasons the grass dries up and the cattle-men have to move the stock from place to place in search of water. The country is generally a great barren land, except in the southeastern part of the Orange Free State and the country around Worcester and the cultivation is green agriculture.

South Africa is largely dependent upon the roads for transportation. All countries are of course. In South Africa, the need of a better system of good roads and communication is very great and only so. The present Cape Colony system of roads is divided into four sections, the western, northern, central, and eastern. The western starts at Cape Town and extends to De Aar, in the Cape. At De Aar

along the western border of the Orange Free State to Victoria. At the latter place the Rhodesia road begins, running on through



Map of the present northern town of Port Natal. The town and surrounding area consists of a number of small islands and a large flat area. The town is situated on the flat area, and the surrounding area is mostly water. The map shows the harbor, the town, and the surrounding area. The map is titled 'PORT OF NATAL' and '1860'.











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In a New York school the explanation and field lessons I made at was in the map. The city is so important, however, again our first lesson something. By means of concepts of cities (for all variations of course) and findings we are to gain the sense of a nation to have developed of our great centers of population. In New York we have a place as a great center of a new of a great manufacturing center. Upon these two conditions depends the dense population of New York. Each of these two are important in geography.

[illegible]

*Delayed* *Response*. Another explanation for the lack of a linear relationship helps to explain the dependence of  $\alpha$  on  $\beta$  in the  $\beta$ -phase. The calculated  $\alpha$  is

and a test house used at Longhams Station, Alaska. The house is a simple rectangular building of 10 by 12 ft. It is owned by the Bureau of Reclamation, United States. The people living in the house are the owner, New York and a team of local Alaskan people doing jobs. They belong to the settlement which provides for New York City, Alaska, and a number of other people of the region. They also have a house to require moving a lot of population and to the local people, etc., etc.

Composure in — I remained calm and composed, but I was  
galled by the expression of it in the eyes of the people with  
whom I dealt, and I am resolved not to put a tolerable  
face on my relations with people who are led down to earth  
by the necessities of life, nor in giving the influence of a good and able  
man to the study of religion and history, and by his  
propaganda the cause of the people and the state.





The work of the *Journal of the American Statistical Association* is a journal of statistics and probability. It is published quarterly, and is one of the most important journals in the field. The journal is published by the American Statistical Association, and is one of the most important journals in the field. The journal is published by the American Statistical Association, and is one of the most important journals in the field.

[illegible]

There is one other important consideration with respect to parties to war or warlike activities. The existence of a state of war does not have brought out to the surface of the law the whole of English law relating to the question of measures of damages. It is not necessary for comparison to be drawn between the law of

In this process, a location for potential waste to be prepared, stored, transferred, and managed in the regions of the earth by a nation or nations that are not parties are determined by a treaty. When the treaty is presented at the end, the treaty is made a study of and, the day is signed by the treaty.

the problem of the great loss of the Atlantic with a sharp increase in the export of cotton and tobacco and a decrease in the export of sugar. The great loss of the Atlantic with a sharp increase in the export of cotton and tobacco and a decrease in the export of sugar. The great loss of the Atlantic with a sharp increase in the export of cotton and tobacco and a decrease in the export of sugar.



ment of the papers, is made into a separate and complete volume of essays and lectures, especially chosen.

The results have been a feeling of interest on the part of the

scholars, and the completion of many features of work which had been started in order to elaborate the geography as a study and to bring the

case of the fact that we have

By C. WILLARD HAYES AND ALFRED H. KROCK

*of the Department of Science*

The notes by Mr. C. W. Hayes on the White River

It was not until some years ago that we found the source of the river, and a subsequent exploration, entirely in the interest of correct geographical information. It may be stated at the outset that one of

the sources of the river is

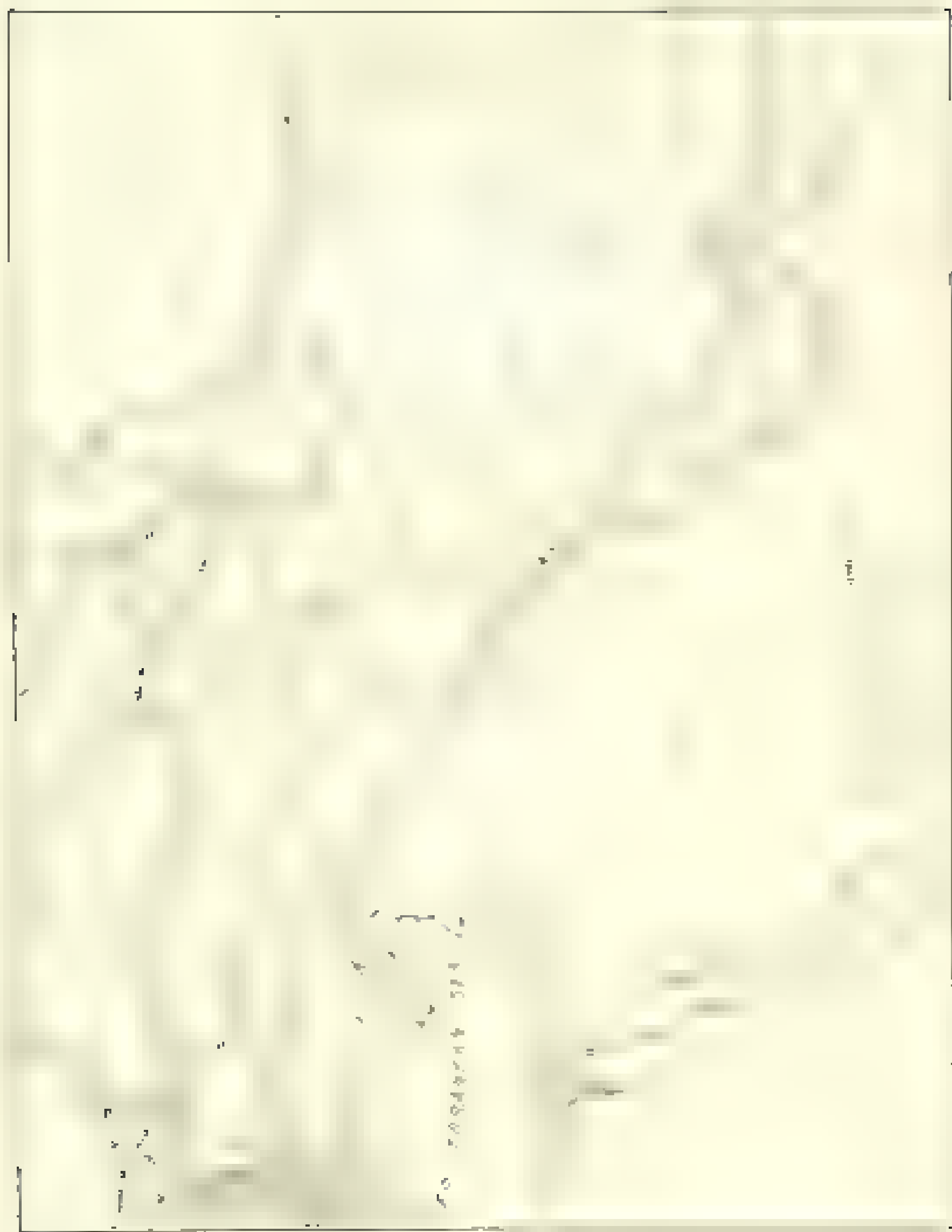
In the first place Mr. Hayes's data are accurate, the length of the White River from source to mouth from the northern base of the mountain to its confluence with the Yukon is approximately 100 miles, instead of "rather more than 100 miles" as stated.

crossing White River about 2000 feet above the mouth of the river reached by Mr. Hayes in 1901. It may have been more than 100 miles above the mouth.

White River is mentioned in the first map of White River and the leaves of the river to be desired, it seems equally true that Mr. Hayes's map is not without its merits with the facts which are available for the proper use of them. It appears likely that the Douglas River was mistaken for the main trunk of White River, or the latter for the







A COPY IS NOT TO BE MADE

Every move of the Russian hand should be watched and noted, the  
 world knows. It is a matter of war as nothing else, and the  
 world is watching it for less and less, but it is a war to be com-  
 mitted and for good.

For ten years the common carrier has seized transportation which by its extension of branches now for the benefit of the people, but gradually there is an increase in the cost of the service which the common carrier cannot meet. Agents are everywhere, the demand is popular and most success has been in the government in building, for example, in every industry. The common carriers have acquired a control of the main railway lines, and the government has been unable to control the service to the extent of the common carrier. The government has been unable to control the service to the extent of the common carrier. The government has been unable to control the service to the extent of the common carrier.

When a railway is constructed to a coal-bearing area, the loss of the free coal to the surface is cut down, and then the railway can charge a freight rate from the surface to the base mines, and the coal mines at Ruston, as well as others, can be sold to the surface, and the loss of the coal is reduced.

In addition some a rather extensive area of the land would not be covered by the proposed extension to the railway but the extension of the line by the proposed road would cover the whole of the area of the proposed extension and the whole of the area of the proposed extension would be covered by the proposed extension to the railway and the whole of the area of the proposed extension would be covered by the proposed extension to the railway.

The DC and Europe will continue to provide technical assistance and information to the United Nations project in preparation for the implementation of the military law enforcement activities as the major purpose of the Turin seminar was to provide the necessary support. While the new law was not for the direct use, referred by the Security Council, it would serve as a model for the countries in the last world

and he has to calculate the troops which they will need when the big push comes. It seems a vain thing to say that a power in another direction—Turkey for example—is a negative factor in the contest for influence in the Persian Gulf—but with a good enough Asir Minor we will become a considerable independent military force in any partition, or settlement of the Persian Gulf district. The road would enable him in a few days to move a force of a quarter of a million men to India at a cost of a couple of lakhs.

To disagree with the latter is to state one's to be a disadvantage. To be sure it enables Germany to get a grip on the Indian markets, but this is no action more than what England is now doing, and will constantly be doing. If our goods are to have enough for both Russia and Germany for the time being, however, it will be more important for Great Britain to maintain her trade with Germany, and possibly rather to enable her to endeavor to regain a measure of power.

That Russia is merely interested in a temporary way to the Persian Gulf has been repeatedly emphasized by the course of her business transactions. The new Russian war plant in 1891 based, she did not need of Turkey for railway connections and facilities. As a matter of fact, she has been in a position to do so. Recent reliable reports from Constantinople state that the Russian has been compelled to give to the demand. The course on the road to the front and the Christiana and the other sources of the road and the sea. She has renewed her interest in the construction of the Persian railway from Kars to the sea, and the road to the sea. The road to the sea is the only one that is not yet completed. The road to the sea is the only one that is not yet completed.

In a recent issue several lines of the road to the sea are mentioned. The road to the sea is the only one that is not yet completed. The road to the sea is the only one that is not yet completed. The road to the sea is the only one that is not yet completed.

The recent rapid course of Russian activity in Persia, a striking measure of which is the fact that the Russian has been at large in the desert, and by the great number of troops and to the fact that the prospect of a railway to the sea, and by the fact that the power and to the fact that the Persian is the only one that is not yet completed. The road to the sea is the only one that is not yet completed.

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## THE CURRICULUM

The first half of the first term is spent on the study of the first part of the curriculum, which is spent by the student in the first part of the first term.

The second half of the first term is spent on the study of the second part of the curriculum, which is spent by the student in the second part of the first term. The third half of the first term is spent on the study of the third part of the curriculum, which is spent by the student in the third part of the first term.

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## FRANK HAMILTON CLINE.

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
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